NEW YORK HERALD, MONDAY, JULY 12, 1858.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. Arrival of the Fulton Off Cape Race.

NO NEWS OF THE TELEGRAPH FLEET.

Important Successes of the British in India.

INPROVEMENT IN COTTON AND CORN. CONSOLS 95 3-8 a 95 1-2,

Br. JOHNS, N. F., July 10, 1858.

The United States mail steamship Fulton, Captain Wetton, from Havre and Southampton 30th ult., passed Cape Race at eight o'clock yesterday morn-She was intercepted by the news yacht of the

New York Associated Press, which arrived here shertly after noon to-day, with the following summary of her news.

The Fulton has 140 passengers for New York. She had strong westerly winds to the Banks, but

reports having seen no ice.

The Fulton saw nothing of the Telegraph fleet. The principal feature of the advices by this arrival is the Indian news, which is highly important.

The steamship America from Boston 16th ult., via Halifax, arrived at Liverpool on Sunday, the 27th, and the Hamburg screw steamer Hammonia, from New York 15th, arrived at Southampton on the same day.

India. Important news from India had been received in

England, via telegraph from Malta. Sir Hugh Rose had captured Calpee, after having been twice ineffectually attacked by the rebels.
Rapid pursuit was made of the enemy, resulting in the capture of a large amount of stores of guns, gunpewder, elephants and ammunitio

Serious disturbances bad occurred in the Bombay Presidency, where a political agent, with his escort, had been murdered by a band of 800 rebels. Fort Copal had been taken by assault.

New Goond had also been stormed and taken. The Nizam's country was much disturbed by Arabs

Sir Colin Campbell had driven the rebels back from Shahjehanpore, and captured Mopundee. Onde was still in a state of rebellion.

The rebels were approaching Lucknow, but the city was fully defended and garrisoned, and no alarm was felt for its safety. Sir E. Lugard had defeated the rebels at Ingles

pore, killing great numbers of them. Gwalior had been attacked and plundered by the

Great Britain. A calamitous fire had occurred in the London docks, doing damage to the extent of one hundred

The Queen had paid a visit to the Leviathan. More steamers are to be put on the route between

Galway and America. Dr. Livingstone's arrival at the Cape of Good Hope

A proposition had been made to send clergymen to Parliament. Mr. Rarey, the horse tamer, had exhibited his

wonderful exploits before the Queen. It was rumored that Admiral Hamelin will resign

the Marine Department, which devolves on Prince Napoleon, Minister of Algiers and the Colonies. The transformation of sailing ships into steamer was going on with much activity in France.

the Duchess Marie of Bavaria. Piedmont persists in demanding Naples in the affair of the Cagliari.

slave question.

A Russian column was advancing into the Cau-

The Austrians are hastening the construction of ten new forts.

LIVERPOOL, June 30, 1858. LONDON MONEY MARKET.

No change had taken place in the condition of the Louden money market. Consols closed at 95 a 35 for money, and 95 a 95 for the August account. LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Cotton has been in active demand, with an advance of fully one-eighth of a penny in all grades since the America's advices. The sales of the last three days add up 37,000 bales, of which speculators have taken 10,000, and exporters 4,000 bales. The market closes

STATE OF TRADE IN MANGRESTER. The advices from Manchester are more favorable all kinds of goods having advanced in price. LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The weather continues favorable for the crops Flour is steady at prices unchanged, as compared with those of Friday last. Wheat is firm with an advance of 1d. on oaty reds; red is quoted 5s. 4d. a 6s., and white 6s. a 7s. Corn dull; yellow, nominally 34s.; white, 32s. 6d. a 33.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET. Beef is heavy. Pork steady. Bacon very dull. Lard inactive, and quotations nominally 54s. s

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET. Spirits turpentine dull, and sales unim Rosin dull at 4s. for common. Ashes dull for both pots and pearls. Sugar steady. Coffee steady. Rice

LONDON MARKETS. Flour and wheat were slightly dearer at Mark lane. Tea firm. Sugar dull. Coffee inactive. Rice firm. Tallow unaltered. Iron heavy,

ARRIVAL OF THE STORESHIP RELEP. The IL S. storeship Relief, James H. Strong, Hentquant commanding, arrived at this port yester tay from As pinwall, via Key West. She brings the invalids

from the Pacific squadron.

The departure of the Relief left Aspinwall without man of war, and was regarded with regret by th white inhabitants, as they were under continued ap prehensions of a riot among the negro and nativ-

white inhabitants, as they were under continued apprehensions of a riot among the negro and native population.

Arrived at Key West July 2, and found the U.S. frigate Wabash, flag officer Lavallette; Colorado, flag officer Mcintesh; and brig Dolphia, lieutenant commanding Maffit. The Colorado, on her passage from Maspinwall, broke her main crank, and will be obliged to return for repairs. The U.S. sloop-of-way Massedonian, Captain Levy, achored at Key West July 3. The Water Witch, Plymouth, Arctic and Jamestown are cruising about Cuba. The Jamestown was off Havana June 28, and had eighteen cases of fever on board. She is just from San Juan, Nicarsgua. The Relief sailed from Key West July 4, and made the passage to New York in seven days. There were no new cases of British outrage known, Key West was quite healthy. The Relief brings home J. J. Frizell, a badly crippled fillibuster, and probably the last of the victims of misplaced confidence.

List of Officers—James H. Strong, lieutenant com-

List of Officers—James H. Strong, Heutenant commanding; William W. Low, lieutenant; J. H. March, do.; J. S. Thornton, do.; B. R. Mitcheil, surgeon; J. C. Robinson, captain's clerk.

THE "SEVENTH" AT HOME.

FULL ACCOUNT OF THE VISIT TO WASHINGTON

Parade, and Review by the Pre sident and Cabinet.

IMPOSING SCENE AT WASHINGTON'S TOMB. DESCRIPTION OF HOURT VERNON.

Melancholy Death of One of the Members-De

parture for New York—Pursuit of Pleasure under Difficulties—A Dry March
through Baltimore—Cordial Reception at Philadelphia.

Arrival at New York-Enthulastic Welcom by their Brothers in Arms,

ACCOUNT OF THE DEATH OF LAURENS HAMILTON. &c.,

The Seventh Regiment National Guard of this city, arrived in this city at half-past two o'clock terday morning, on their return from escorting the remains of ex-President Monroe to Richmond Va. The following is a list of the officers and members of the regiment who went on this excursion:-

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS. Oolonel, A. Duryee. Lieutenant Oolonel, Marshall Lefferts. Major, E. M. Crawford. Captain England. Lieutenant Coionel, Marshall Lefferts.

Major, E. M. Crawford.
Captain Engineers, R. E. Launitz.
Acting Surgeon, William Woodward.
Surgeon's Mate, E. M. Cameron.
Acting Chaplain, Rev. Dr. Weston.
Acting Paymaster, G. W. Brainard.
Quartermaster, L. W. Winchester.
Aesistant Quartermaster, William Laimbeer.
Acting Adjutant, Lieut. George W. Smith.
Ordnance Officer, H. E. Droz.
Acting Commissary, Capt. Henry Oragin.
NON-COMMISSIONER.

Acting Commissary, Capt. Henry Oragin.

Non-Commissioned Stapp.

Sergeant Major, George C. Freeborn.

Quartermaster's Sergeant, R. C. Rathbone.

Color Sergeant, John Hoff.

Right General Guide, John A. Hall.

Lett Gones al Guide, Charles Hall.

Sergeant of the Guard, Robert M. Weed.

Assistant Sergeant of the Grard, Alex. Douglass.

Commissary Sergeant, Lowis L. Clearman.

Company I.—Captain—Wm. P. Bensel; Lieutenan urney and Harway; Sergeants—Parker and Wool reporals—Yout and F. J. Mearce; Privates—Allen, Sinnouse, Jr., Baker, Bogert, Clark, Canfield, Clouvidson, Forison, Francis, Hays, Hamilton, Immispp, Knabeschuk, Kitchen, Litton, Linderman, Mctchell, McNicholl, McKewan, Patterson, Pierce, R. I. Rabe, Rutz, Robbin, Redway, Sheppard, Steve, wil, Slokum, Sturtevant, Shelman, Storre, Watkin leker, Wright, Venables, Todd, Barckley, Lorton, Bana, Alexander, Bowroson, Hyde, McGowan, aureants.

Ostrander, Pearce, Portington, Radeliffe, Satteriee, Simonson, St. John, Timpson, Van Houton, Van Riper, J. C. Warren, J. R. Warren, Wheeler, Wolfe, J. T. Wright, J. G. Wright, Genelar, Irving, Holtz.

Company IV.—Captain—W. H. Ribiet; Lieutemants—
Harrison and Mackroozie; Sergeants—Bogert, Little, Dunning, Menserole; Corporals—Bogert, Chapman, Emordell and Fay: Privates—Sailey, Barton, Baboook, Bansher, Butler, Bunting, Crocker, Colbert, Demarest, Earle, Kwen, Ewen, Ely, Farnham, Halsted, Hazetime, Jackson, Jackson, Judson, Kipp, Lace, Lefferts, Manning, Mills, Mawton, Nichols, Oissen, Palmar, Paterson, Paterson, Ridden, Sparks, Sharp, Smith, Walkins, Wells, Wooton, Yeung.

Company V.—Captain—W. A. Speight; Lieutenants—Millard and Macgregor; Sergeants—Cook, Corley, Culbert, and Price; Corporals—Hurley, Braisted, Grain, Stokely, and Utter; Privates—Banks, Clough, Campbell, Corre, Oarey, Doace, Eckell, Gaylor, Gowday, Hardenburg, Linder, Leon, Miller, McDouell, Petree, Robarts, Geoligman, Soig, Scott, Stearnn, Staples, White, Watson, Willox, Wall, Wilsey, Wyckoff, Steele, Biddle, Franklin, Isadore, Grain, Leon, Miller, McDonell, Petree, Robarts, Soelignan, Selig, Scott, Stearns, Stapies, White, Watson, Wilcox, Wall, Wilsey, Wyckoff, Steele, Biddle, Franklin, Isadore, Grain, Holbrook, Johnson, Kiersey, Gambling, Sanderson, Company VI.— Septain—B. M. Newers; Leitenant—H. F. Kent; Sergeants—Halstead and Coffin; Coporal—Freeman; Privates—Ackland, Bird, Black, Boyden, Brady, Cambreling, Clarkson, Draper, Duryce, Digar, Evans, Falls, Ferris, Field, Frost, Gibbs, Halsted, G. F. Hamilton, L. Hamiton, Haw, Holmes, Hull, Jacquelin, Jacobson, Jonkins, Jonnings, Kenble, King, Lamb, Marcaer, J. J. McLaren, J. McLaren, Palmer, Romeyn, Romme, Ryder, Samrson, Smith, Sratton, Strott, Starges, Feer, Vance, Vone, Ward, Weeks, Wilson, Windsor, Winston, Young, Company VII.—Captain—J. Monroe; Lieutenants—Williams and Schermerhorn; Sergeants—Henry, Fatrchild and Rowe; Corporals—Negus, Anderson and Truesdale; Privates—Negus, Atkinson, Shortland, Pierce, Camerou, Leveridge, Dixon, Drew, Montange, Moise, Delano, Pulanam, Mattacks, Hall, Rodgers, Habbs, Holmes, Felt, T. E. Delano, Crane, Trotter, Kemp, Parsons, Murray, Coyer, W. H. Smith, Bowerman, Hoyt, G. W. Pulnam, Holdridge, Mills, Gooch, Simpson, Ely, Bidwell, Meecham, Stewart, Pinkney, Thompson, Dalton, Howell, Bahop, Bennett, Stole, Barnes, Callendar, Eder, Bailey, Hathaway, Rutherford.

ford.

Company VIII.—Caplain—H. C. Shumway; Lieute anta—Smith and Sy; Sorgeanta—Boawick and Babox Corporata—Dart and Spien; Privates—Allen, Brooks, Bedtt, Baker, Burger, Clark, Cozzons, Cancy, Bearn Green, E. B. Wells, G. R. Hedenberg, Maxwell, Morrise Sears, Killman, Underhill, Charles f. Hedenberg, Harris Loveridge, Kittle, Hay, Lamb, Preceott, Rollinson, Pricht, Spienson, Mecks, Wood, King, Ryder; Armorer—Geor Herens, Ison Grummars.

This list only embraces the members who went on this excursion. There are one thousand and four names on the regimental roster. We continue below our detailed account of the

progress of the regiment, including the doings at Vashington and the receptions en route for home.
"It is a long lane that has no turning," and after lying for twelve hours stranded in the Kettle Bottoms of the Potomac, those on board the Ericsson were overjoyed on Thursday afternoon to descry a small steamer bearing down upon them, which proved to be the Thomas Collyer, an old New York boat, commanded by Capt. Baker, and containing a party of gentlemen from Washington, who, not finding the Ericsson at the appointed rendezvous, had run down to meet her. She conveyed the intelligence that Quartermaster Winebester had secured the Mount Vernon to take the regiment up; and in order to expedite movements, Mr. Richard Wallach, the owner, kindly consented to take up three companies on the Collyer. These were accordingly embarted, and quartered at the National. The Nount Vernen reached the Ericsen, and was ready to start by twelve o'clock P. M. of the same evening, which she finally did, after making an ineffectual attempt to get the Ericsson off, landing the balance of the regiment in Washington on Friday morning. It was found that the Ericeson was stranged on an oyster reef. and hanging just forward of mid-hip, her bow being

several feet out of water at low tide. The detention was a source of great annoyance to the citizens and military of Washington, who had made comparatively extensive preparations for the reception—the Light Infantry, Lieutenant Tucker; Highlanders, Captain Watt; Union Guards, Lieute nant Donelly; Montgomery Guard, Lieutenant Kelcher; President's Mounted Guard, Lieutenant Teel; German Yeagers, Lieutenant Veitze, and a detachment of United States Marines, under Sergeant Major Robinson. The following were regimental

Colonel Hickey, Lieutenant Colonel Bacon, Major Peck, Adjutant Henry N. Ober,

Though the whole force numbered but one hundred and seventy men, it evinced a disposition to be hospitable, and certainly the most general disappointment was manifested at the non-appearance of the New Yorkers and the necessity for disbanding the forces on the receipt of the intelligence from the Ericsson.

As soon as the Seventh had washed the dust from their eyes and throats, a general rush was made

for the New York papers, and none of the New York guests stopping at the hotels were released until they disgorged all the newspapers in their pos regiment since Saturday last. A notification was ent to President Buchanan that the regiment wished to be reviewed by him, and he immediately sent verbal reply that he would be not only willing but happy to review the Seventh, and would consider himself honored by the visit. Arrangements were accordingly made for the parade, and the following

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH REGIMENT, }
WASHINGTON, July 9, 1858. 
The regiment will parade this day for review by his Excellency the President of the United States, in full uniform, white pants, without knapsacks. Regimental line will be formed in front of the City Hall at 11 o'clock A. M. The companies will report to the adjutant in front of the National Hotel, at quarter before eleven o'clock for equalization. This regiment will also parade this day in full uniform, white trowsers, without knapsacks, with side arms only, for the purpose of visiting Mount Vernon. Regimental line will be formed in front of the National Hotel at half two o'clock. By order.

A. DURYEB, Colonel.

Lebenau, Adjutant.

LEBENAU, Adjutant. The members of the Seventh were thus released between breakfast time and the hour of parade, for the purpose of visiting the interesting points in the city, of which opportunity they availed themselves to th ullest extent. Some explored the Capitol grounds and buildings, rambling through the labyrinthian passages of the new extensions, peering into the offices, occupying the members and speaker's seats in the new House of Representatives, admiring some of the paintings in the rotunda, criticising the frescoes and ornamentation of the new buildings, climbing to the top of the cupola, (to the great strain of their calves,) inspecting the massive construction of the new dome, and behaving altogether like good republicans very much at home. A few strolled into the Patent, Treasury Interior, State, and other departments, taking a peep at the Cabinet. Many found their way to the office of the Master of th Rolls, W. W. E. Rese, an old New Yorker, who politely exhibited the various objects of interest in his department. Among these were the original draft of the Declaration Independence, the engrossed copy of the constitution, the papers found in the possession of Andre, the proceedings of the court martial, and his touching letter praying that he might not die upon a gibbet; the minutes of the constitutional conver tion, and various other objects of intense interest to called upon Gen. Cass, and found him as pleasan and sociable as he has the universal credit of being rendered, probably, additionally interesting from the favorable termination of the great British outrage question. Gen. Cass looked hale and hearty enough

to give many more rebuffs to British aggressions.

The uniforms of the Seventh could be distinguished. in all parts of the city. On foot or in carriages they were determined to make the most of their fe hours leisure; and they did so most effectually. To be sure they were not very partial to the swarms of flies, or the clouds of dust, or the long walks which it required to get from one point of interest to another; but by dint of perseverance and mint juleps they did a great deal of exploration in a very short time.

In the midst of the general enjoyment, a general sadness prevailed when it was announced that the body of a member of the National Guard had been found floating in the river at Richmond; then an other despatch was received stating that the name of the member was Laurens Hamilton of the Sixth company; and another stating that the remains would be taken to New York for interment, escorted by a Richmond company. Mr. Hamilton had been missed after leaving Richmond, but it was supposed that in the hurry he had been left behind. He been brought on board sick, but had so far reco vered as to be able to walk about. He may have be come deranged and walked overboard, or been pushed off in the bustle. He was a grandson of Alexander Hamilton, one of the signers of the De-John Cochrane, and was a great favorite in his com pany. He was a graduate of Columbia College.

THE REVIEW BY THE PRESIDENT AND CABINET. The announcement that the regimental line would be formed in front of the City Hall drew an immense concourse of spectators at that point, to witness the formation of the line-a novel spectacle for the citi zens of Washington. In spite of the broiling sur the City Hall steps, the sidewalks, and surroundir buildings were crowded with spectators, while the avenues thither swarmed with the citizens eager to obtain a view of the visiters. As the compani marched to the ground from their various quarters they were universally admired. Though the Wash ington military did not parade, owing to the fatigu of the previous day and the uncertainty of th arrival of the guests, they were represented by th captains of the different companies, and Colone Hickey, Lieutenant-Colonel Bacon, Major Peck, and other regimental officers. The line was soon formed and after a few exercises of the manual, which dres applause from the usually quist Washingtonians the line of march was taken up for the President's mansion, via Pennsylvania avenue.

The crowd was dense, and in some cases inter fered with the movements of the regiment; but as the curiosity was complimentary, and the Washin perience in such matters, the inconvenience had to borne patiently. It being mid-day, the heat was almost insufferable, and when the men arrived in front of the President's mansion they seemed ready to drop. The absence of any police arrangement rendered it necessary to mount a guard from their own number, however unpleasant might be the duty. The line was soon prepared for review, and after the Washington officers had taken a position in front, on the sidewalk, a general stir announced that the President was coming, and soon he was see heading the Cabinet and invited guests of distinc tion with stately step, making his way to the poin fronting the centre of the line, assigned him for the review. He was the picture of a democratic President, and was attired in a pair of this light blue pants, white vest, black frock cost light cravat, and black beaver hat. As he took up his position, the order to "present arms" was given and the President was received with the honors due his position, being three rolls of the drums and flou takes of trumpets, the Colonel and other officer saluting. The regiment was then arrayed "to the rear epen order," and the President passed down and up the line on a tour of inspection, accompanied by the Secretaries of State, Treasury, War, Navy and Interior, the Postmaster General, and Attorney General, military officers of the State, Mayor Tow send, Acting Adjutant General, Gen. Ward B. But nett and others. The National Guard band played Hail to the Chief" during the route, so that th President made the circuit in quick time. His stately form, at the head of the company, as he steppe accurately to the music as a veteran soldier, could be easily distinguished. He was offered an umbreil to shield him from the sun, but like a true soldier he declined. The column was formed by companies, twen ty-two front, on the return of the inspection party, nd passed in review at common time, returning four abreast, and repassing by companies at quick time. When Colonel Duryee gave the order, "Battalion-halt!" the promptness with which the order was obeyed elicited a general hum of astonishment and, as at the order "front," the line becam as straight as a die, the applause increased to

the obsering point; but, as at the order "ground

arms," the maskets came down with one thump, a

general amazement was evinced, which in numemuttered exclamations between the set teeth, often profane, but always expressive. Much amusement was created, as at the order to "right about facemarch," the whole line scattered the crowd between them and the fence, and pressed many close to the railings until the moment of the order to "halt." It was generally considered but a fair balance to the incommodious arrangements for the review, or the ab sence of any arrangements, on account of which the most ragged republicans flocked in large numbers to the vicinity of the President and other distinguished guests. At the conclusion of the review the men stacked their arms, and, accompanied by their offi-cers, marched into the celebrated East room of the White House, where President Buchanan had ex pressed his willingness to receive them. The officers, commissioned and non-commissioned, were first introduced by name by Colonel Duryee, after which the men passed up in file, each shaking hands with the President without introduction. The President made no special remark, but his cordial grasp and pleasant countenance denoted the gratific which he felt at meeting the members of the "Seventh," whose excellent appearance and drill be had repeatedly praised to their officers. He, however, did make one general remark of note when the first privates came up. He said, "Gentlemen, I am glad to see you. I was nothing but one of the rank

and file myself when I was in the service." On being introduced to the acting chaplain of the regiment, Mr. Weston, the President said: "I did not think there was any necessity for a chaplain to keep order in this regiment." After all had been received the President spent some moments in social conversation with the officers, and soon retired, on the plea of ill health. After taking a superficial view of the White House, the guests left and the regiment soon formed and marched to their quarters for supper.

VISIT TO THE TOMB OF WASHINGTON. Mr. Richard Wallach of the Washington and Alex andria Steamship Company, kindly tendered to the regiment the use of two boats, the Thomas Collyer nd Mount Vernon, to convey the regiment to Mount

Vernon, which was gratefully accepted. Colonel Duryee having become slightly ill, by hard duty, the command on this occasion devolved upon Lieutenant Colonel Marshall Lefferts, who ordered the men to be ready to parade in full uniform with side arms only, for the occasion. The fatigue had been so great, and the weather was so extremely warm, that numbers of the Guard were unable to walk in the ranks, but went in fatigue dress in conveyances to the boats. The Mount Vernon, Captain Reynolds, left Washington at a quarter to six P. M., and the Thomas Collyer left Alexandria shortly after her. The late hour of starting was a matter of general regret, but the delays were considered unavoidable, and it was calculated that the visit would be over by daylight. The distance is about twenty miles, and in a little over an hour and a half the company was landed on the wharf at Mount Vernon-the smaller steamer, on account of the shoal water, being obliged to take off the pas sengers of the other.

DESCRIPTION OF MOUNT VERNON. Mount Vernon is situated on the southern bank of the Potomac, about twenty miles below Washing-ton, nearly opposite Fort Washington, an old fortifi-cation which was blown up during the war of 1812, on the approach of the British fleet.

The casual observer would hardly notice the spot

in passing on the river, as the luxuriant foliage and thick forest trees nearly obscured the house from vision. The boat lands at a dilapidated wharf, jut ting about thirty feet into the stream, and seeming reedy to fall at every step when crowded. There are two paths leading to the tomb. The older one is much washed away by the rains and is not the most direct route, being more in the path to the house. The other is a plank walk of wooden boards. loosened by age and frequent use, leading directly from the landing up the hill to the tomb, through a hundred yards from the bank, the same ridge extending some distance either way. On the left of the walk, as you approach the tomb, stands a small wooden building, which you are informed is for the use of the daguerreotypist who alone is allowed to take pictures here; further up, on each side of the tomb, are marble shafts, erected to other members of the Washington family, whose remains are likewise tomb presents a much neglected appearance the grass and foliage being much damaged by the many visiters. The tomb itself is on the side of the hill, built of plain brick, about fifteen feet high by twenty wide. The marble sarcophagus which con tains the remains of Washington can be plainly seen through the large double-barred iron gates, and at its side that of his wife. The ceilings and walls of the interior are soiled by the water soaking through, and the plastering is falling off in man places. The dust covers the sarcophagus, so that the inscription on the sarcophagus can hardly be read, and the following inscription over the doors is all that would denote to the casual observer the lo

cation of the tomb of the Father of his Country;-OF GENERAL GROUGE WASHINGTON

A stone panel over the door bears the following inscription:-

This vault was erected in 1831, just thirty-fo ignated in his will as the "foot of what is con monly called the vineyard enclosure." The old rault near by, which was then abandoned, is now but bare ruined walls, into which the visiter may enter. The new vault is about twelve feet high arched over the top, and the brick walls are faced with free stone. The sarcophagus is cut from solid Pennsylvania marble, and is eight feet long, three feet wide and two feet high, and rests on plinth, which projects about four inches from th base. The top is of Italian marble, and bears, sculptured in bold relief, the arms and in

signia of the United States, with the following in-

cription near the foot:-

The body of Martha, the wife of Washington, lie in a sarcophagus of a similar form, and is on the left of the vanit as you face the entrance, both being plainly visible through the iron gate. At the back wall two iron doors are seen, which lead to the vaulte in which are deposited other members of the family.

The walls of the vault are somewhat cracked. The grass in the vicinity is growing wild, and there were evidences that cows had recently pastared in the immediate vicinity, so that, whether from a desire to leave the place without molestation from the sacredness of its character or not, it bears a semblance of neglect which at first strikes the eye unfa-

ing apparently more dilapidated as it continues, leads up a steep hill about a hundred yards further on, and requiring the visiter to step carefully, lest be fal town the steep. Ascending a flight of steps, th route leads past the old ice house, where notices are posted warning visiters from despoiling the grounds Another steep ascent brings the visiter to the beautiful lawn in front of the mansion of Washington, fac-

ing the river. Its ample dimensions strike you at once, and you picture in your mind the home of the Virginia planter, built with an eye ever wakeful to the demands of hospitality. A row of heavy wooden Corinthian columns fronts the house and help to support the overshadowing roof, the lawn is clean shaven, and glistening through the tree tops the Potomac may be seen, either up or down the river. As you enter the hall, the furniture which belonged to Washington may be seen arranged at the side. There is his venerated armchair, with a leaf upon which he wrote, and the sitting room chairs and tables. But the crowd harries you on hastily through the two small rooms which alone are thrown open to the public, and you have but a glimpse of the pictures which were his, the furniture which he prized. You dare not even imagine that there is an article which is not rendered sacred by the touch of his hand, and you would fain tarry to indulge in the reverie which this consecrated spot must force upon every thoughtful man. But, as upon the occasion of the visit of the National Guard you have no time to linger, you continue the route and pass out of the back door, on which there is an ancient brass knocker. From the back stoop the outbuildings may be seen, ranging on either side and connected with the main building by hall ways. They are the residences of the negro slaves employed on the plantation, and are said to be in the same state as when he left them. All the buildings seem to be in a good state of preservation. The mansion looks strong enough to last a century to come. This is Mount Vernon as it appeared to the writer in the hurried visit of but a few moments on the occasion of the visit of the Seventh regiment National Guard on Friday last.

THE CEREMONIES AT THE TOMB.

As the Guard passed up the walk each uncovered his head, and gazed upon the tomb in silence as he passed. Some stooped reverentially, and plucked blades of grass or wild flowers, or little pebbles or bits of the loose plastering, as mementoes of the spot ballowed to the citizens of America. When each had taken a passing view, the company formed in a semi-circle about the tomb, the officers and citizens being nearest, and after an impressive silence the stillness was broken by the Mayor of Richmond.

Mayor Mayo, in a voice husky with emotion, said he had not expected to address them. He had been born in Virginia, and yet for the first time in his life he stood before the tomb of the Father of his Country. The occasion was such that he could say nothing to them. They were now upon ground that was sacred and hallowed. It was the common ground of every American citizen. It was no longer property; it could not be property; it became all American citizens to come there as to the American Mecca. All who loved freedom, and wished to worship at the shrine of liberty, should come there. He could not address them forther, but would give way to another who he knew would speak in more fitting terms than he possibly could.

Rev. Dr. Weston, the temporary chaplain of the

regiment, then came forward and spoke as follows, in a clear and sonorous, yet affecting tone:-

in a clear and sonorous, yet affecting tone:

NATIONAL GUARDS—I have been requested by your respected officers to offer up a prayer here at this altar of patriotism, but, before I do so, I propose to pretace it with a very few remarks. This has been rendered unnecessary by the touching and eloquent appeal of my friend who just preceded me. It was well said, it was touchingly said, by some one, that Heaven left Washington childless that a nation might call him Father. We from New York come here to-day to offer to his memory our filial homage, and I know there is not a heart present that will not beat with the true accent and spirit of prayer.

will not beat with the true accent and spirit of prayer.

We shall be better for this. We shall go home—better soldiers, better citizens, better Christians—for he whose ashes slumber there was our exemplar in all these great things—a patriot incorruptible, nor kings nor worlds could warp his steadfast mind. A soldier, as some one has said, "Liberty alone unsheathed his sword, necessity alone stained it, and victory alone returned it."

In respectful deference we stand here to day, and a voice seems to come from out the sky like that which awed the trembling Hebrew when he stood before the burning bush: "Put off thy shoes from off thy feet,"

awed the trembling Hebrew when he stood before the burning bush: "Put off thy shoes from off thy feet, the place whereon thou standest is holy ground." Not only do we assemble here, but centuries after we shall have gone and our ashes shall have mingled with the dust—the sons of American freemen will come from the shores of the Atlantic and the murmuring Pacific, from woody Maine and flowery Florida, as patriots to offer up their prayers upon this consecrated attar. Men who have met in anger, and in the excitement of political contests, will remember here that they are brothers, and that the great man who sleeps there knew no Mason & Dixon's line, no North aor South, nor East nor West, but his great heart embraced the whole country. He belonged, indeed, to humanity and to liberty everywhere. Notonly will millions of Americans come here to our Mecca, but they will come from distant lands. The down-trodden upon whose neck the heel of the tyrant has been set—they will come here too—and from those distant lands when their liberties are being cloven down, and hope is well night gone, there will come up a voice and prayer for another Washington to lead them on to victory and to freedom. God grant that the great example that great man has left to human liberty will not be lost, and that when the time shall come for that final contest between liberty and despotism, there may be future Washingtons to check men from dishoner and lead them on to universal liberty.

The revered gentleman closed with an approprint example at the contest between liberty and despotism, there may be future Washingtons to check men from dishoner and lead them on to universal liberty.

The reverend gentleman closed with an appr priate prayer, and after a lingering glance at th tomb, the company separated, and took the route to the mansion. Mr. John A. Washington, a nepher of the illustrious dead, the present owner of the tate, was on the ground, and was introduced to the principal personages present. Under his guidance those who had not preceded, took the route to the house of Washington, and hastily observed the pro-minent objects of interest. Mr. Washington's slavecould be seen standing about, and not a few sold canes and other mementoes to the visiters.

The steamboats were soon resumed, the whole visit having occupied about an hour, and terminat ing just as the shades of night were falling. The notels were reached shortly after ten, and after ne cessary refreshment, the men retired to prepare for the early departure of the morning, which had been A MEMENTO OF MOUNT VERNON.

Mr. J. Crutchett, proprietor of a factory for the manufacture of mementoes of the neighborhood of Mount Vernon, notified Col. Duryee, through Colpresented by him with some article commemorative of the resting place of the immortal Washington.

On inquiring at Brown's Hotel, at Washington for the bill against the regiment, the following lette was received :-

Was received:

Brown's Hotel, Washington, July 9, 1868.

Gentlemen. We regret exceedingly that we were not informed earlier of your intention to take quarters with us during your shortsojours here. We are happy to inform you that we have no charge or bill against you, and hope that some future day you will again visit Washington, when we shall be better propared to receive you.

Respectfully, your obedient servants.

P. & M. BROWN.

Col. Duryce also received the following:-

Col. Duryce also received the following:—

My Dram Sin—Judden and severe indisposition, from which I am gradually recovering, sions prevanted my tendering a personal welcome to you and your associates in arms; and I had hoped, up to the present moment, to be able to carry out the wish, but my physician has placed me under injunctions not to leave my house.

I deeply regret this croums ance on every account; but it shall not prevent an expression of my feelings on this inseressing occasion, rendered doubly interesting from the pariotic errand which brought you to this region of our Union.

I am sure the citizens and soldiers of the federal metropolis will rejoice to meet you in their city; and in their amen, as well as for myself individually, I offer to you and to those under your command a hearty welcome to Washington.

Allow me to add my best wishes for a pleasant and safe

Allow me to and my best wishes for a pleasant and as return is your bornes.

Jam, Oslonel, with high regard, yours truly,

JAMRS 9. BERRET.

Colonel Aman Duryne, Commanding Seventh regimes of New York.

BEAU HICKMAN. Of course the famous Beau Hickman, the gentlenan so noted for being well dressed and never work-

ing-who is always so anxious to show you the city and borrow a half, was on hand on this occasion and succeeded not unfrequently in doing his victim out of a "half or a quarter," by the most persistent encouragement of a desire to get rid of him, which cannot easily be done. He never moves on under-"a half or a quarter." MORE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

Though large bodies are reputed to move slowly, the Regiment had risen, breakfasted and reached the depot within fifteen minutes after the appointed time, or about a quarter past five o'clock. There were eighteen cars and but one old fashioned engine to start them. Now, five hundred men with their arms and accoutrements, and one hundred other men, with the baggage and cars require some little force to move them. But it was found that the engineer had overrated his power and could not budge the train an inch without getting up more steam, which kept the train back so long that, on account of their being but a single track, two hours more were lost waiting for an express train to pass. The boys, however, had become too much accustomed to delay to feel at all angry, and immediately set to work pitching quoits and playing duck. Perhaps some city folks don't know how to play duck. It is done in this way:—Somebody must first be "It" and provide a big stone, having on it a smaller stone, which is called his "duck." The others fire stones called their "ducks" at his "duck," and if they knock it off all can go home provided they are not caught by "It," "duck" on and catches another man away from "taw" going home or to "taw" with his "duck," he "tags" or strikes him, and the other has to be "It." It will be perceived that that this is a scien. tific came, and likewise affords some opportunity for displaying physical energy. The two hours thus passed away almost imperceptibly, and after a dreary ride of two hours they got into Baltimore. DRY MARCH THEOUGH BALTIMORE.

The Seventh was expected in Baltimore at a quarter-before seven, but did not arrive before a quarterpast nine. The Light Artillery, Company K, Capt. French, stationed at Fort McHenry and commanded by Capt. French and Lieutenants Gillem and Robinson, and the Baltimore City Guard, Capt. Joshua P. Warner, numbering fifty men, were drawn up ready to receive the New Yorkers and essort them to the Camden depot. They formed in line on Eutaw street, and the Seventh after forming regimental line a short short distance below, marched by-being ro ceived with due honors. The Seventh then drew up in line after passing the escort, and presented arms, and the Baltimereans repassed them and took the right of the line, en route for the Philadelphia depot. The Paltimore City Guard uniform was black, trimmed with gilt, and bearskin caps. The rank and file were epaulettes of gilt, mixed with black. They marched in platoons-twelve front-and made a very fair appearance, though even their narrow front was not kept anything like as good as the ten front platoons of the Seventh-just half their usual number-which would be too wide for the carriageways of Baltimore. The route taken was through Eutaw, Baltimore and South High streets, to the depot of the Philadelphia cars—a distance certainly of over two miles. The men were already jaded with the fatigues of the past week, and this march through the broiling sun was such torture that many of them were obliged to fall out of the ranks and take to the sidewalk. Some flocked around the nearest pumps, or asked at private dwellings for a draught of water, and one benevolent groceryman at the corner of Fawn street, seeing their condition, fixed up a pail of iced lager and placed it at their disposal. Those who stuck to the ranks suffered terribly, and one poor fellow was sun struck and had to be carried to the train, where, for some time, his life was despaired of. The promptness with which the train left after their arrival, gave them They would have given any price for refreshment of any kind. At the various stations, however, the water jugs were replenished, and finally the whole company had become somewhat recruited. Mr. Wm. Roberts, of the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad, contributed much by his arrangements to expedite the trip and make it comfortable. At Havre de Grace an excellent collation was spread on the boat, though there was hardly enough to satisfy all.

At Wilmington the Seventh was loudly cheered and greeted with an artillery salute.

RECEPTION AT PHILADELPHIA The Philadelphia National Guard had made extensive preparations to receive the Seventh, and were much chagrined when they learned that they had not time to stop. In spite of the lateness of the hour they stood their ground, and as the train came up greeted the Seventh with loud cheers. Lieute nant Colonei Wilhelm, of the First brigade, and Captain Lyle, of the Philadelphia National Guard, waited upon Colonel Duryee in the cars, and pressed him to stay with his command and partake of a colla-tion which had been spread at the New Armory; but Colonel Durvee was inexorable. He said the men were too tired, and he would not take them in New York on Sunday, but expressed, on behalf of the regiment, a grateful appreciation of the kindness intended, but impressed the necessity of proceeding at and upon invitation, seated his men in the forward cars for the purpose of escorting the New Yorkers to the depot for New York. The Philadelphia National Guard is a fine body of men, numbering one hundred and fifty muskets. The dress is light drab dress coats, with bruss buttons, and epaulettes with pendant acorns, symbolical of strength, white pants and bear skin black hats. They are a fine body of men physically, and drilled with much prepody of men physically, and drilled with men pre-cision. They courteously accompanied the Seventh on board the boat to Camden, where a most social interchange of feeling took place for the brief period before the starting of the train, which left Camden about half-past seven, and after sundry disagreeable stoppages, arrived at Amboy at half-past eleven. The transportation of baggage occupied some time, and it was not until half-past one that the Amboy boat could be descried from her landing at pier No. 1, North river.

RECEPTION AT PIER NO. 1.

As soon as the Amboy boat was descried from pier No. 1, rockets of every color were sent up, and other fireworks let off, and when within bailing distance the returning favorites were welcomed with the following occurred, denoting that these at bond knew of some of the history of the trip:—
"Have you a river pilot on board?"

"He says he is."
"Can't he take you up the river?"
"He says he can."
"He says he can."
"How have you been fed?"
"On ham."
"Is Judge Halsted on board!"
"He is."

"Have you convicted the drummer for that crime mmitted on the fife?"

committed on the fife?"

These and many other interrogations illustrative of the points of the trip were put and answered, and with cheers, fireworks and salutes, the time which it required to moor the boat passed by quickly, and friends were soon greeting each other face to

ARRIVAL OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.
INTRUSIASTIC RECEPTION BY THE SEVENTY PIRST,
FIFFY-PIPTH, AND CITY QUARD—THAY ARE ESCORTED FROM THE BATTERY BY THE SEVENTY
FIRST—FARADE OF DIE MILITARY—THE BIVOUAGE
AT THE SATTERY—THOUSANDS AWAIT THE
FIVAL ALL SIGHT—SCRASS AT THE JERS
FIRSY, BATTERY AND PIER—GRAAT
FIRSTORY, BATTERY AND PIER—GRAAT
FIRSTORY, BATTERY AND PIER—GRAAT
FIRSTORY, BATTERY AND PIER—GRAAT
FIRSTORY BATTERY BATTER